

GRINDLE (W.)

A

# PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON THE

PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT

OF

## PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

ALSO,

REMARKS UPON THE MOST EFFECTUAL TREAT-  
MENT OF OTHER OBSTINATE CHRONIC  
DISEASES.

BY

WESLEY GRINDLE, M. D.,

MEMBER OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY; AUTHOR OF TREATISE ON  
ADULTERATED DRUGS AND MEDICINES; NEW  
MEDICAL REVELATIONS, &c., &c.



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An appeal to physicians, and all professional and intelligent persons who can discriminate between *facts* and *fictions*!

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Is pulmonary consumption a curable disease?—This question answered by pathological investigations and recent scientific developments in the treatment—What is the nature of the disease?—A perverted condition of the general system of a peculiar character—Its development in the lungs—The nature, course, and effects of tubercles in the lungs—Changes which take place in the lungs when the disease terminates fatally—Changes which take place in the lungs when patients recover from the disease—The wonderful forces of nature in repairing injuries and healing diseases—Every plan of treatment founded upon false theories inefficient—What treatment can do, and what nature does—The changes produced in the system, and the changes which follow in the lungs—How this treatment was brought to light—Already tested by many eminent physicians—What they say of its singular and happy effects—What other good observers say—Its effects in the treatment of some other chronic diseases—How this treatment is obtained and used.

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*Note* Any person receiving copies of this pamphlet will confer a favor upon society by preserving them unmutilated, and, as they may have opportunity, sending them to those who need such instruction.

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ONE of the most popular and skilful physicians, profound and judicious observers, who has lived in the present century, once made this significant remark: "The idea of the absolute incurability of many diseases, entertained by so many physicians, has induced a lamentable stupidity both in the profession and among the people, in attempting to save those who otherwise might be snatched from the jaws of death as brands from the burning." And physicians generally, who gain distinction and skill in the practice of their profession, entertain and give utterance to similar sentiments, because they know that certain diseases, regarded by smaller lights in the profession, and by unprofessional persons, as beyond the reach of medical aid, frequently yield to a judicious and skilful course of treatment. Neither are they in a hurry to abandon their patients, who labor under some obstinate and dangerous disease, but, having the slightest hope of victory, they buckle on their armor, make struggle after struggle, and often succeed in putting to flight their most formidable foes; or, to use plain language, they not unfrequently have the

thrilling and delightful satisfaction—for we know nothing more thrilling and delightful—of seeing patients recover, who had been forsaken, or given up to die, by physicians and near friends. Such men are not satisfied with being fully up with their times, but they are always in advance, sometimes a whole century, and they are really the brightest stars in the medical firmament, leading the profession on to newer and higher attainments in the important science of healing disease, and alleviating human suffering.

The opinion has prevailed, and very generally prevails at the present time, that pulmonary consumption is an incurable disease; still, we are not acquainted with the name of a single physician, who has risen to eminence for the last half century, who has maintained any such doctrine. The most illustrious of the medical faculty who have investigated this subject more thoroughly than any of their contemporaries, certainly have taught no such doctrine. They could only say, that in spite of any remedy known to them, it was a very fatal disease, but not always so, nor necessarily so. Such men have never contended for the absolute incurability of diseases because they seldom yield under their own remedies. It is well known that one physician may be more fortunate than his professional brethren, in bringing remedial agents to bear upon one class of diseases, while another will be equally successful in curing other diseases. Indeed, the science of medicine is so extended, and the human family are subject to so many and varied diseases, affecting the whole system generally, and every organ in particular, and these indicate such varied treatment, that it is impossible for one man to become eminent in every branch of the profession. In our best regulated medical colleges and hospitals, each physician has his special department; it is important to bring before the classes the greatest amount of skill and experience, and these could be obtained only by such an arrangement.

Having made these remarks by way of introduction, we

now invite the attention of our readers more directly to the question under consideration: Is PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE? We shall proceed to establish the affirmative of this question, not by indulging in any fanciful speculations, or mere suppositions, but by reference, FIRST, to certain pathological principles, revealed on post-mortem dissections; and, SECONDLY, by recent important developments in the treatment of the disease.

Many persons have a vague idea that for a consumptive invalid to recover his health, it would be necessary to restore or recreate any portion of lung that might have been destroyed, and as nothing short of miraculous power could perform such a work, they think there can be no hope for the patient; and hence, nothing is done—or, at least, nothing is done in good earnest, and with a rational expectation of permanent benefit—but the unfortunate invalid is left to die without a struggle for his salvation. We have seen persons, calling themselves physicians, who were no better informed upon this subject; and the question has been asked us, more than once, and in the face of the most positive cures, "Can you restore a portion of lung that disease has entirely destroyed, leaving one or more cavities?" Our reply is, "Certainly not;" neither is this necessary in order that a perfect cure may be effected, as we shall presently see. But we must here remark, that we cannot, in this pamphlet, go into the subject before us in detail, nor give a large portion of those facts and illustrations that are interesting to medical men; such an exposition would require a large volume, and we have more fully discussed the question elsewhere. We can, therefore, only introduce, in the brief space here allotted us, certain main facts, and certain well-attested and undoubted principles in pathological science; but what we do say shall be sufficient for practical purposes, and we hope to render the subject perfectly clear and satisfactory to every right-minded and intelligent person. Reader! can you peruse the whole pamphlet with a dispassionate and unbiased

mind, and then decide this important question, not according to any preconceived opinions that you may have entertained, but in accordance with well-established principles and facts? Before reaching the end you will find statements from the highest and best authorities, which are truly startling in their character, and totally unlike every thing regarded as quackery; and they are as true as they are startling, and cannot be successfully contradicted.

Pulmonary consumption is, undoubtedly, the consequence of a perverted condition of the general system, *of a peculiar character*; but the first process of development, that is usually discovered, as clearly indicating the nature of the disease, is the deposit or formation of a characteristic substance in the lungs. This is technically denominated tubercle, hence the name Tubercular Consumption, signifying the same thing as Phthisis Pulmonalis, and Pulmonary Consumption, but seldom used, except when physicians talk with each other, or wish to make a flourish in the presence of their patients, without being understood. These tubercles vary, not a little, in size, form, color, and consistence. They are found no larger than millet-seeds and small peas, up to the size of a hen's egg; roundish or irregular in form; yellowish, grayish, or dull dark brown; isolated or clustered in bunches; of a hard consistence, or so soft and friable that they easily break down between the thumb and finger.

When the disease runs on without interruption, and terminates fatally, the following changes take place: The tubercular substance, being feebly organized, after remaining in the lungs for a longer or shorter time, undergoes softening, and acting as an irritant substance, produces such a degree of inflammation of the surrounding tissue that ulceration necessarily follows, a portion of the lung is slowly and gradually destroyed, or rots away, and opening into one of the bronchial tubes, is expectorated as offensive matter, mixed with more or less mucus and pus. New tubercles are constantly being deposited in the surrounding tissue, and perhaps deposits

take place in other parts of the lungs, and as the irritation and inflammation is kept up, the work of destruction continues to go on, the cavity, or *vomica*, as it is technically called, constantly enlarges, and new cavities may be formed in other parts of the lungs. This work of destruction continues, till such a small portion of the respiratory apparatus remains, that respiration cannot be performed except in the most imperfect manner, and the patient, emaciated, exhausted, and worn out with a distressing cough, irritation of the general system, and hectic fever, sinks a victim to this horrible scourge of the human race.

But what are the changes which take place when the disease terminates in recovery? and what is the indication to be fulfilled in a judicious and efficient course of treatment? We remark that the indication is not to restore a portion of lung that disease has destroyed, but to produce such a change, or make such an impression upon the general system, that the tubercular diathesis, as it is technically called, or that peculiar condition of the general system which produces the disease in the lungs, will be completely subdued or neutralized; this done, the formation or deposit of tubercular substance in the lungs is completely arrested, and Nature, as we shall proceed to show, takes care of the rest. If the deposit be completely arrested before ulceration takes place, and the tubercles already deposited are not very large, though they may be scattered through a large portion of the lungs, the soft matter entering into their constitution usually becomes absorbed, leaving, for a time, a very little calcareous substance, which proves quite harmless, and the patient finds himself in possession of whole lungs and sound health. But suppose the disease is not arrested at this early stage, but runs on until a portion of the lungs is actually destroyed, and then the deposit of tubercles is arrested, what is Nature's course in repairing the injury already done? The following is the process: The hurtful matter already in the lungs is partly absorbed, and partly expectorated: the raw surfaces or cavities ARE HEALED.

and the remaining portion of the respiratory apparatus, true to a law running through the whole physical economy, becomes slightly enlarged, takes on increased action, and the system becomes accustomed to this new condition of things, and in whole or in part, according to the extent of the disease, compensates for that which has been lost. If the disease be completely arrested, and there remain one-half of the pulmonary tissue in a sound condition, the patient may live, and be quite comfortable. If there remain the amount of one lung, and one-half of the other, he may enjoy tolerable health and follow a light occupation, without danger from over-exertion. But if a small portion only is destroyed, say one-sixteenth, or even one-eighth, the patient may enjoy perfect health, and follow any laborious occupation, and could never tell from his feelings that he had been a subject of tubercular disease of the lungs. But what is Nature's process in healing the surfaces or cavities that may have been produced? This is an interesting question, which we shall settle by reference to pathological anatomy.

The tubercular condition of the general system being completely overcome, and the hurtful matter accumulated in the lungs being absorbed or expectorated, the surfaces of the cavities that may have been produced are readily furnished with a membrane perfectly organized, and somewhat resembling the mucous membranes in other passages of the body, and this is a perfect protection to the healthy tissue, so that the cavities cannot enlarge unless new deposits of tubercular matter shall afterwards take place. After a while this membrane, ceasing to secrete, begins to contract, and, sooner or later, draws together the sides of the cavities; or, if the cavities are large and their walls are thin, a slight contraction of this new membrane may cause their surfaces to fall together, and the membrane becomes consolidated, and forms a cicatrix or scar, and a constriction around the scar, showing an absence of a portion of lung corresponding to the size of the cavity. This beneficence, this grand and sublime effort of Nature, to

repair injuries inflicted upon her, runs through our whole physical economy. Inflict a wound upon the surface of the body, or slice out a piece of integument, and in repairing the injury, Nature goes to work and makes new skin, very much resembling the old. Inflict an injury upon one of the passages of the body, so as to destroy a portion of the mucous membrane, and Nature furnishes new membrane, and not such skin as we find upon the surface of the body. Cut a tendon or cord, and separate the cut surfaces, as is frequently done in surgical operations for club-feet, and the tendon is made whole by filling up the space, not with skin or membrane, but with a new fibro-cartilaginous substance resembling the old. Break a bone, and, if Nature has a fair chance, she welds together the surfaces with new bony substance. An incision or wound made in the lungs with a knife, or bullet, tends to heal quite readily, and such patients would usually recover were not the serous membranes, called the Pleuræ, large blood-vessels, and other important structures, also wounded; still, recoveries from such wounds are not at all unfrequent.

Again: we have been enabled, many times, by our hospital advantages, to demonstrate beyond the possibility of equivocation, or an honest doubt, that such a work of reparation as we have described, takes place in the lungs. As an illustration of all such cases, we will take a single example. A patient is admitted into the hospital, laboring under some dangerous disease, in which the lungs are not in the least involved. The physician carefully inquires into the history of that patient, to ascertain whether or not any previous disease that had affected him could have any influence upon his present illness. By such inquiry the fact is brought out, that years before, perhaps, he had suffered from symptoms of pulmonary consumption, and friends and physicians expected he would sink under the disease; but he perfectly recovered; and from that fortunate circumstance, it was, perhaps inferred that a mistake had

been committed as to his real condition, and that he had never been a subject of tubercular consumption. This patient dies in the hospital from the disease with which he is admitted. During his last sickness, and for years previous, perhaps, he was entirely free from all symptoms of pulmonary consumption. A post-mortem examination is made, and an old cicatrix or scar is found clearly indicating that a cavity had been produced, and that it had healed up; or more than one scar may be found, or small cavities perfectly lined with a membrane, and calcareous concretions may be visible, all pointing unmistakably to the same thing, viz.: this patient was once a subject of pulmonary consumption, and perfectly recovered his health.

Now it has been our lot to make many such examinations, and to witness the evidences of many such pathological changes, proving beyond the shadow of a doubt that persons do recover from pulmonary consumption. We had almost said, we have witnessed hundreds of just such cases as we have described above; but we will not exaggerate nor speak at random. We have kept no record of these cases, but we are certain we have seen between fifty and seventy-five. A few pathologists, who have stood foremost in their profession, have distinguished themselves by such researches. We may name Stark, Bailey, Laennec, and Louis; but the published opinions of these men are accessible to very few inquirers. We, therefore, take great pleasure in introducing, as concurrent authority, one of our own countrymen, and for the want of space we shall instance but one. We refer to Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, who for a long time has filled the chair of theory and practice in the University of Pennsylvania. On the 65th and 66th pages of the second volume of his admirable work on Pathology and Practice, will be found the following brief quotation, a few words and sentences of which we have taken the liberty to italicize. Speaking upon this subject, he says: "In many instances, clear evidence is afforded by dissection, of attempts, *not always fruitless*, to repair the mischief which has

been done. When the tissue around the cavity is healthy, its lining membrane sometimes ceases to secrete, the walls contract, and the opposite surfaces coming in contact, unite together, and are consolidated into a fibro-cartilaginous body, *which is quite harmless in the lungs.* Such cicatrices have been repeatedly observed in parts of the lungs where tuberculous vomicæ are apt to form. \* \* \* In such cases, a cure must result, if the morbid deposition has been confined to this one spot. Another mode in which the tubercle may terminate *favorably*, is by its conversion into a calcareous concretion. This may happen *by the absorption* of the albuminous portion of the tuberculous matter, the earthy or saline constituents being left."

The reader will bear in mind the single object for which we refer to these authors; it is that they may corroborate our statements as to Nature's method in disposing of the tubercular substance in the lungs, and sealing the cavities when the deposit of tubercles is arrested. Their treatment, we care nothing about; for though they were accurate observers, and deservedly popular as pathologists, still they never spent their ingenuities and energies in trying to cure such patients, but seemed satisfied with the knowledge that Nature *sometimes* effects cures. We are not aware that these men had anything valuable in their treatment, or professed to have; it was for the most part the usual routine treatment, and is, to our certain knowledge, perfectly useless. We should observe, however, that Prof. Wood, from whose work we have quoted a few lines, has done the profession a service by introducing some valuable treatment for many other diseases, if not for this.

But we can dwell no longer on this part of our subject. No person, possessing ordinary intelligence, who candidly considers this subject, can longer doubt that pulmonary consumption is a *curable disease.* This is not a matter of supposition, nor even of belief, but of *knowledge.* We know from such post-mortem examinations, that such changes, as we

have described, take place in the lungs, and that consumptive invalids sometimes recover, and afterwards enjoy good health, with the same certainty that we know that a wound has healed upon the surface of the body, when our own eyes take cognizance of the fact.

When people fully believe this, their conduct will be more consistent; instead of allowing their nearest friends to rot away by degrees, and die this miserable death, without a struggle to save them, they will earnestly avail themselves of the means of recovery, which, fortunately, at the present time, is placed within their reach, and thousands of the brightest ornaments in society will be saved from a premature grave.

We now come to the most important part of our subject, viz.: THE TREATMENT. The reader who has attentively perused the foregoing pages, is prepared, we think, to enter upon a consideration of the treatment of the disease in question, in a rational and intelligible manner. He will understand that, as the disease in the lungs is not merely a local disease, but comes from a peculiar condition of the constitution, called the tubercular diathesis, no medicinal agent, whether it grow in India or America, in the vegetable or animal creation, or be found in the earth, air, or water, can produce any permanent change for the better, unless it be of such a nature that it can reach and change, or subdue that condition of the system which leads to the deposit of tubercles in the lungs. This may be regarded as a self evident fact. We are aware, however, that medical men of various schools, evidently to support some favorite treatment, have written essay upon essay to prove that pulmonary consumption is simply a local disease, and that certain remedies directed to the pulmonary organ will effect cures. But such logic! Such medical research and learning! When we consider that men, who have spent their lives as doctors of medicine, can serve up such trash for the people to read, we are not surprised that the profession is divided into cliques and

parties, and that the people have their prejudices for this or that party, as they do in politics and other things.

The practice of such men perfectly accords with their theory: hence various substances called Expectorants, mixed with opiates, have been prescribed for constant use *as a cure for this disease*, and they have about as much influence in arresting the disease as snuff would have in curing the small-pox, simply because it produces irritation of the schneiderian membrane, evidenced by *clonus sternutatio*, as such men might say, instead of using the more convenient word *sneezing*. All the ordinary patent medicines recommended for pulmonary and bronchial diseases, we are quite sure, consist of nothing more nor less than substances called Expectorants, because they have some action upon the lungs, mixed in various proportions with opiates, and spiced and sweetened to suit the palate; and if they have sufficient strength to produce any action whatever, they depress the vital powers and are positively injurious.

We are aware, however, that the most worthy men in the profession, who are theoretically right upon this subject, have directed their attention almost altogether to the pulmonary organ in their occasional efforts to treat this disease successfully. Hence a great many have tried the inhalation of various balsamic and volatile substances. For centuries the most popular men in the profession have tested, and as often rejected, this method of treatment as entirely inefficient, and the reason of its failure is obvious—the main trouble is not in the lungs, but in the general system, and you can no more cure the disease by such treatment than you could destroy the roots of a noxious plant by plucking off a leaf. Whenever it appears to do any good, the disease is sure, in a very short time, to burst forth with increased violence.

Cod-liver oil has been a very popular, or, more properly speaking, a very *fashionable* remedy for this disease. It is used in nearly all our hospitals, and in private practice nearly all over the civilized world; and what, let me ask, is the ex-

perience of the world as to its effects? We summon the profession and the world to testify upon this subject; and what is their testimony? It is that *this remedy seldom if ever produces cures, or any lasting benefits.* Here you have the world's testimony; still it is a very *fashionable* remedy, and such is the frailty of human nature that people cling to fashions even in medicine, and at the risk of their lives. According to our own observation, and that of the best authorities upon this subject, cod-liver oil will sometimes produce a little flesh, and possibly the patient may feel a little stronger while using it; but beyond these results it seems to have no remedial virtues. Still, if it agree with the system, and produce no nausea, there can be no special objections to its use while patients are under our treatment, as it is not incompatible therewith, and it may be a good *diet*, if nothing more.

Various preparations of phosphorus have been supposed by some to possess specific properties for the cure of this disease, and the more recent preparations called hypophosphites of lime, soda, and potash, have been put before the public with some show of reason; but our own experience, and that of other physicians, in the use of these preparations, both in this country and in Europe, has proved entirely unsatisfactory. As often as they have been tested by good medical authorities, they have been rejected as useless; and justice to the subject, even at the expense of hard words and harder feelings, demands the frank and candid statement, that we have *thoroughly*, we think, tested these new preparations and find them destitute of any *valuable* remedial virtues for the cure of pulmonary or other diseases. The theory of those who advocate this treatment is, that phosphorus enters into the constitution of the body; and the tubercular diathesis depends upon a deficiency of this substance in the nervous tissue, and when this is supplied the deposit of tubercles in the lungs will cease. But notwithstanding phosphorus enters slightly into the constitution of the system, there is one stubborn fact which causes this whole theory and

treatment to vanish into thin air, viz.: There is more phosphorus taken into the stomach with our food than is needed, so that it is constantly eliminated from the system.

But let these remarks upon such inefficient treatment suffice. They apply with equal force to every kind of practice founded upon false theories. From the earliest dawn of medical science up to the present time, the most eminent men in the profession, while extending their investigations and testing new remedial agents, have found, from time to time, that their former theories were mere fancies, and that their practice, based upon such theories, must have been just what it had always proved to be, either positively injurious, or quite ineffectual and useless. What is the value of our theories, our theorizing, and our experiments? It is this: To bring to our knowledge effectual resources for the cure of diseases and the relief of human suffering; *and the world cares for nothing else.* And the foregoing pages have been written, not, indeed, to teach abstract *theories*, but to explain certain great and important *principles* in medical science, and in this way to prepare the minds of our professional brethren and others, carefully and candidly to reflect upon and inquire as to the merits of a very successful treatment which has been founded upon these principles—a treatment which *does* possess the most singular and effectual virtues for the cure of pulmonary consumption, and some other diseases; indeed, to use the language of one medical writer, referring to this treatment, “it is the great antidote for the poison of tubercular consumption.”

But how shall we approach this part of our subject? So much has been written and scattered over the country—by mere charlatans, it is true—claiming originality, and pretending to have discovered, or to have procured from the Indians, or other savage or semi-civilized races, some wonderful cure-all, some infallible remedy for all the diseases that flesh is heir to, some magic wand in medicine,—that people generally are disgusted at the sight of a medical circular, and

some are deeply prejudiced against every thing new and valuable in medicine, if it be published to the world. But such persons should remember, that the counterfeit proves that there are genuine and valuable things in medicine, and they should distinguish between the testimonials of mere nostrum-venders, and the highest and most undoubted authorities upon medical subjects. Such authorities we shall allow to speak for us, and we invite the most rigid examination as to the truth of their statements. Before introducing them, however, we must be allowed to make a few remarks touching the discovery and application of our remedy, even at the expense of egotism, for in no other way can we present the subject fairly before the public.

We will here state, then, that what success we have met with in our efforts to heal disease, over and above the mere routine and fashionable practice of the day, we firmly believe has been the result, in a great measure, of a sentiment deep fixed in our mind, which has been, as it were, our guiding-star through our whole medical career, viz.: that Nature is abundant in her supply of remedial agents for the cure of obstinate diseases. It is well known by physicians and others, that many diseases which were once incurable, by any means known to the profession, are now completely under the control of remedies, which have since been dug from the great storehouse of Nature. Prompted by such considerations, we have always been strongly impelled to search for new remedies, and to contend against obstinate diseases; and when we state that we have often had the satisfaction of seeing patients recover, to whom we had been called after all hope of recovery had been relinquished by other physicians, we mean no disrespect to our professional brethren, but we simply desire to illustrate an important principle in our efforts to cure disease and save the sick from premature graves.

Again: For a few years past our attention has been greatly occupied with the pathology and treatment of pulmonary consumption; and it has been our firm belief that, in this

stirring age—an age of discoveries and progress in useful sciences—some one would bring to light a remedy for this terrible disease. This conviction has forced itself upon our mind day and night; indeed it has been the most singular and remarkable experience of our whole professional life. At length a case of very special interest is presented for treatment. That dreaded cough, labored respiration, accelerated but feeble pulse, emaciation and general debility, and other symptoms and complications which were fast setting in, together with the *physical* signs which no practised physician at the present day can mistake, all point to the dangerous and unhappy condition of our patient. We administered our favorite remedy, the best we had at that time—a preparation used in our private practice with considerable advantage—hoping that it would at least *check* the disease, as it had done in many cases before; but in this case it failed, and our patient continued to sink. Our thoughts and feelings were more deeply exercised upon this subject than ever before, as though this peculiar case was designed as an instrumentality to bring to our knowledge a cure for the poor victims of consumption. All our energies were put to the test; and after much thought upon the pathological condition of the system laboring under the withering influence of this disease, it suddenly flashed upon our mind that a certain ingredient introduced into our former preparation, would meet a constitutional difficulty, and prove an effectual remedy. The thought brought with it the utmost confidence, and our affections clung around it, and still clung around it, as though it came from above. Indeed, so absorbing was this thought, and so confident were we, even before we had tested the remedy, that it would cure the consumption, and this confidence brought to the mind such unboundled satisfaction, that we seemed, for a time, almost placed in another state of being. We lost no time in preparing and administering the medicine, and its most singular and salutary effects soon proved that our confidence was well founded. Soon it was given

to others with the same happy effects; and still to others, as patients increased on our hands. Many have regained their health, and have been saved to their families and to society, who, to all human calculation, would otherwise be sleeping in their cold graves. These results have created a deep sensation among physicians as well as others; and when we say that the confidence and popularity which this treatment has already created, among all classes, is unprecedented in the history of medicine, we assert what no person of honest intentions can even *feel* disposed to deny, if fully acquainted with the circumstances. We receive letters from physicians and others every day, congratulating us upon the discovery of this great remedy, and assuring us of its happy effects; and the demand for it rapidly increases in every part of the country where it has a chance to exhibit its valuable properties.

The reader will now perceive that a knowledge of this remedy came to us more from intuition than from any successive steps of reasoning, though preceded by much hard study and intense thought. On this account many minds may find a difficulty in fully accepting all the remarkable statements found in this pamphlet, but to our own mind the whole subject is all the nearer and dearer.

Now for proofs! The testimonials we shall introduce from the press, and other sources, show very clearly and very forcibly that this remedy possesses very great healing virtues; for otherwise *such* testimonials could never have been obtained. They are totally unlike any thing found in mere patent-medicine circulars, and they must carry conviction to every candid mind. We freely confess, however that a few of our daily and weekly sheets of the largest circulation, but far from being the most respectable and moral in their aims and tendencies, have failed to bear such testimony after the men controlling them have been fully convinced of the great value of our remedy. They think we should first give them a good paying advertisement, then

they will speak out upon the subject. Such men seem wholly given over to avarice. They discourse at length upon every obscene and disgusting farce enacted among the rotten aristocracy of our city, because that appeals to the lower passions, and does nobody any good; but when this medical treatment which, in Heaven's name, possesses the greatest value to thousands upon thousands of the most amiable and useful members of society—when this appeals to their moral and religious sense, they must be silent. Should we ever resort to the columns of newspapers to present this treatment to the public, we want no PUFFS. We look upon such things with disdain. We simply ask that the truth may be spoken upon this important subject wherever a knowledge of it is possessed; AND IN TIME IT WILL BE SPOKEN when, we fear, it will be too late for many who might have been saved from premature graves.

The reader should remember that the few testimonials we introduce from the press, were not accompanied with *advertisements* of our new remedy as an inducement for the editors to speak well of it. Moreover, these publications, and a large number besides, containing testimonials as much to the purpose as any found in this pamphlet, are carefully preserved, and any person of honest intentions can have access to them.

We will first call attention to an extract from an article found in the *N. Y. Medical Review*. The office of publication is in the Bible House, in Eighth-street, between Third and Fourth Avenues. Wm. Huntingdon, M. D., is the editor, and the writer of this article. Our professional brethren will doubtless regard this as the most reliable testimony, as it is taken from a REGULAR medical publication, and written by a REGULAR physician. Every one, however, may have his own opinion as to what constitutes an "honorable course" in the medical profession; but we are inclined to think that, had any one even of the most conservative physicians, who talk the loudest about professional etiquette,

&c., "plundered" upon this remedy, or "come in possession of it through his powers of research and observation," he would be no more forward in divulging the secret than the author himself. This remark, the reader will observe, bears upon a sentiment contained in the extract. We shall quote all that part of the article that relates to ourself or our treatment. But the main inquiry, indeed the only important inquiry to be made in this connection is, does this remedy possess any salutary healing virtues? Has it any power to cure pulmonary consumption, and other diseases for which it is recommended? *Does it effect such cures?* The following is the extract, verbatim:

"Before closing this hastily written article, we must make a few statements pertaining to the treatment of Wesley Grindle, one of our own physicians. After having tested his remedy and having satisfied himself that it possessed valuable therapeutic properties, had Dr. Grindle, openly and without reservation made known the secret to the profession, so that his professional brethren could share its advantages, and place it more immediately within the reach of the sick, both it and himself would have been hailed with greater favor. If a physician, who has been educated, and nurtured, as it were, in the regular profession of medical science, and has shared its honors and privileges, happens to blunder upon any thing valuable, or comes in possession of it through his powers of research and observation, we consider him bound, professionally, at least, to make it known to his professional brethren, and through them to the world. As we have received, so we should give. This we consider the more honorable course. Dr. Grindle was once a charity-boy at the University. However, we are disposed to be lenient; for the great fact that this remedy, whatever it is, has specific properties for the cure of *Phthisis Pulmonalis* should throw all other considerations into the shade.

"In a former number of the *Review* we stated that we had been called, in company with Dr. Hendrix, to see a few patients under Dr. Grindle's treatment; that we were quite surprised in observing their improvement; and that we would again give our readers a report of these cases. Mrs. Hatfield, at the Metropolitan Hotel, is now well. There can be little doubt that the tubercular deposition is wholly arrested; she has gained twenty-two pounds in flesh—having been weighed when placed upon treatment—she declares that she feels as strong and active as ever; her cough has wholly disappeared, with the exception of

a little occasional hacking, caused, as Dr. Grindle supposes, by the formation of cicatrices in the lungs, which is a necessary process in the cure. This little hacking constantly grows less, and will no doubt wholly disappear as the cicatrices become complete.

"Mr. Carr, residing at No. 386 Eighth Avenue, had a large cavity in the upper lobe of his left lung, and tubercular deposits had commenced in his right lung. He was greatly emaciated, and so feeble that he was unable to walk a single square without resting. He also had hectic fever. This patient is now perfectly well, and follows his occupation, that of a house carpenter. His lungs appear sound, his cough has entirely disappeared, he has gained twenty-five or thirty pounds of flesh, and thinks he has as much strength and endurance as he ever had. The other patient, whose case we noticed in a former number of the *Reverie*, had greatly improved, but before he could be pronounced cured, he started for the West, taking a supply of the medicine with him. These patients we visited some four or five times; we therefore speak from careful observation. Such cures ate, in our opinion, without a parallel in the history of medicine, and we are disposed to do full justice to Dr. Grindle and his new remedy; and we hope no physician will try to conceal these facts from the public, merely because the doctor is not yet ready to reveal the secret of his treatment."

The following article is taken from the *Christian Diadem*. Rev. Z. P. Hatch is the editor and proprietor, and the author of this article. He is a gentleman of learning; and his moral and Christian reputation in the community, and among those who know him best, is without blemish. He never puff's patent medicines, nor introduces such things into his publication. His testimony is, therefore, valuable. He now lives in our neighboring city, No. 158 Canton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Thus he writes, *verbatim*:

"DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S REMEDY FOR PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Surely we live in an age of progress. Many triumphs of human ingenuity, once regarded as impossibilities, are now household words. There seems to be no limit to human achievements. When Dr. Grindle first made the announcement that he had found or had succeeded in preparing a medicine that positively cured pulmonary consumption, that terrible scourge and bane of the human race, few were prepared to give full credence to his statements. It was thought to be a thing impossible; and we must confess, that at first, the thought was forced

upon our mind that it must be one of the humbugs of the day. But where the motive? was the inquiry. Does not this gentleman occupy a prominent position in his profession? and who can find any precedent in his professional career, his life, and character, to justify the imputation of such baseness?—for baseness it would be, were it deception.

" But time has furnished the evidence that the doctor's remedy effects perfect cures of consumption. If any reliance can be placed upon the most undoubted human testimony, the evidence is overwhelming. Moreover, we have seen its effects, and know that it will cure this frightful disease; and we have seen its effects in the cure of dyspepsia, and what the doctors call chlorosis; and we can have no doubt, judging from the testimony of others, that it has a much wider range of curative action, and will restore to health those afflicted with many other diseases.

" But, again we say, we live in an age of progress, and triumphs in medical science are as marked and brilliant as in any other department of human investigation; and why should it be thought an unreasonable thing that a physician of learning and skill, of a philosophical and investigating turn of mind, having had his mind upon the stretch, as it were, for years, to find out new remedies for the cure of the most fatal diseases—why should it be thought an unreasonable thing that such a man should, in some way, come in possession of a remedy for this disease? Everybody knows that certain substances, which were for ages hid from the knowledge of man, now called medicines, have a curative effect upon disease, and that some medicines are *sure* to cure some kinds of diseases. Is it, then, surprising that the beneficent Creator has provided other remedies for other diseases, and left their discovery and application to the reason and ingenuity of His creatures?

" Again: we learn from reliable sources that some of the most conservative physicians, and some of the most intelligent of the medical faculty, admit, without reservation or equivocation, that the doctor's remedy does cure pulmonary consumption; and they recommend it to their own patients. This is both a compliment to the doctor, and an assurance to the public that this great remedy is destined to save the lives of thousands who otherwise would go down to early graves. We firmly believe that the great antidote has been discovered and successfully applied, as thousands can now testify, who, to all human calculations, must have been in their graves had not a kind Providence given them this great remedy; and it is due Dr. Grindle to say, that this notice of his remedy is made purely and from no other motive or consideration than as an imperative duty we owe to suffering humanity, and the pleasure we feel in being able to point poor unfortunate invalids to a source whence they can find

relief. We would, then, urge those who need such a great remedy, to obtain this without delay. Life itself may depend upon the decision of the moment. The question is now with you: decide wisely, and, in all probability, you will have reason for great congratulation that we penned this article for your perusal."

We will now introduce an editorial from *The New York Atlas*. The *Atlas* is published at 44 Ann-street, and HON. ANSON HERRICK is the senior editor, and the author of this article. We are fully aware that such men, under the impulse of political feeling, and personal or party resentment, will often write things for their papers that are far from standing the test of honest criticism; but who can suppose that a man of Mr. Herrick's position would deliberately write and give to the public such an article as the following, unless facts lay at the foundation of his statements? Here is the article:

"CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?" — To that portion of the human family afflicted with this horrible disease, this is a question fraught with serious import. With them it is a question of life or death. The failure of the medical profession heretofore, to devise any means for the cure of this disease, has invested it with a terror that accompanies scarcely any other chronic complaint. To assure a man or woman that they had the consumption, was about equal to saying, "Your days are numbered; you may as well settle up your worldly affairs, and make your peace with your Creator, for you must surely die with the disease that now afflicts you." Quacks took advantage of this dread in the public mind, and, by pretending to be able to cure this frightful disease, gathered golden harvests from the sufferers, while, in fact, they were only attending them to the tomb. To so great an extent had this species of deception been carried, that the human family began to think that the medical faculty were right in pronouncing this an incurable disease.

"CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?" is still the inquiry of the sufferer; and the poor mortal afflicted with this disease, like a drowning man, still catches at every thing that promises relief; and it is well that it is so. Were it otherwise, any great discovery by which disease can be cured would be of no benefit, because the world had come to the conclusion that there was no use in trying.

\* Not long since, Dr. Wesley Grindle, a physician of high

standing in this city, announced that he had found a remedy which actually cured this horrible disease. Statements came to us, from the most reliable sources, of cures which had been effected, and which were still being effected, which were truly startling in their character, and we became convinced that there must be reality in his cures, and so stated. Since, we have seen the living witnesses of his triumph over the worst form of disease, and the desire of each and every one of them is, that we should make known this great discovery to the world, for the benefit of others similarly affected.

"With this evidence before us, therefore, we have no hesitation in saying that PULMONARY CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. IT IS NO LONGER AN INCURABLE DISEASE! This is saying a great deal more than we ever thought we should be able to say; but it rests upon positive proof; and it is due Dr. Grindle that his discovery should be made known to the world. For the benefit of suffering men and women, it should be published in every newspaper in the country. This subject is creating a great sensation among physicians, as well as others; and our advice to consumptive invalids is, that they lose no time in obtaining this GREAT REMEDY."

David Palmer, of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., writes:

"When my wife commenced taking your medicine, she was given up to die by the physicians in this place; but she has wonderfully recovered her health, and is able to attend to her household affairs. There was no doubt among the doctors that her disease was the consumption. The most astonishing cures of pulmonary consumption, scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, etc., have been performed by your valuable remedy, as hundreds can testify. Still others wish to use it. Inclosed please find \$24 for another dozen boxes."

Newell Hunting, of South Londonderry, Vt., writes:

"Physicians were agreed that Mrs. Hunting had all the symptoms of pulmonary consumption well marked; both lungs were diseased; she was wasted to a mere skeleton, her cough was distressing, and she was very feeble. She had used cod-liver oil, the inhalation treatment, &c., &c. Still she continued to sink, and I had buried her, in my own mind, when, under a merciful Providence, we heard of the great cures which were being performed by your remedy for pulmonary diseases, and we determined to give it a trial as a last resort. On using one box she began to gain, when she laid aside all other medicines and continued yours; and what is the consequence? *My wife now enjoys comfortable health.* We have lost two daughters with the same terrible disease; and we believe they would have been with us

now, had a kind Providence given them this remedy. I think my wife had better continue the medicine a spell longer, and I want some for another patient; I therefore inclose in this letter \$14 for six boxes more."

Rev. J. C. Hagey, of Shrewsbury, Pa., writes:

I ordered your Pulmonary Powders for Rev. E. E. Allen, who has been on the sick list four years, and is sixty-three years of age, and they have taken him from his bed to the pulpit, and enabled him to go to conference and make a speech. His own physician was anxious that he should give your treatment a fair trial, but another demurred, and is still in blissful ignorance as to what is helping him. For the enclosed please send another supply.

C. M. Humston, Surgeon-Dentist, Brookston, Ind., late of Port Royal, Ky., writes:

"My wife was very low with the consumption; her cough was distressing and almost constant, and she was so emaciated and feeble that she could hardly stand alone. At different times I ordered your medicine, the Pulmonary Powders, for her, and it has cured her. She is now strong and well; her cough is all gone, she is as strong as ever, and weighs 175 pounds. I also ordered your medicine for my son, a practising physician, and it cured him. On several occasions I have ordered it for others, and all who have used it long enough are cured, and those who have commenced the treatment are improving. It is now used for many other diseases, and seems to effect the most wonderful cures. Inclosed you will find the money for another supply."

The following testimonial is remarkably well authenticated:

"At the time my wife began taking your popular medicine, her case was pronounced by two of the best physicians we have, entirely incurable. They had declined giving her any more medicine except an expectorant. After taking your medicine a few months, her health improved so much that she was able to be about and do her own housework. She now looks as well as she ever did, and is indeed the picture of health. I believe that it saved her life, and therefore recommend it to all who are suffering from pulmonary diseases." — HENRY PICKLE,  
Rural Retreat, Va."

"I know the above to be true though the half is not told. I am a near neighbor to Mrs. Pickle." — E. HAWKINS,

Minister of the Gospel, Rural Retreat, Va."

"I can safely vouch for the correctness of Mr. Pickle's statement, and take pleasure in recommending your very valuable medicine to all who are afflicted as was Mrs. Pickle."

W. E. SPINKLE, Rural Retreat, Va."

We invite special attention to the following testimonial. We learn that the writer sustains an unblemished reputation as a worthy pastor and esteemed citizen; and is it not morally certain that such a man never would have made the statements found below, unless they could be supported by the most unquestionable evidence? Again we say, investigate this subject. Let the inquiry be made—Are these things so?

"A young man, a member of my congregation, whose parents had both died of consumption, was believed by his friends and others to be on the very verge of the grave, with this same terrible disease. He had all the usual symptoms of consumption, with a most distressing cough, and was so feeble as to be compelled to spend his mornings, even until noon, *in bed*. I had heard of your remedy, through a friend, and determined to test its virtues. I therefore ordered a supply without delay, *brought the young man to my own house*, and administered the medicine according to direction, and the result was truly wonderful. That young man now labors on a farm amid all kinds of weather, and assures me that he feels as hearty and as well as ever. I might add other testimony of cases that have come under my own observation of the highly beneficial effects of your medicine. Suffice it to say, however, that we are fully convinced that this remedy possesses the most remarkable virtues for the cure of pulmonary consumption, and do most cordially recommend it to all those who are laboring under or threatened with this terrible destroyer of the human family. May heaven bless you in this good work.

D. S. ATTMAN,

Pastor of the Lutheran Church, Tipton, Iowa,  
late of Knoxville, Illinois."

Reader! the above testimonials are mere samples of what are constantly crowding upon our attention; but we have room for no more of them in this pamphlet. If these are not sufficient to lead all candid persons to make the most earnest inquiry into the merits of this treatment, no amount of evidence would be sufficient. Let me beseech you, reader, not to cast this aside because you have been deceived heretofore, by those things, perhaps, which bear the marks of deception upon their very face. What if you have been deceived heretofore? Better be cheated a thousand times by

 The reader should bear in mind that these witnesses are liable to removals and other changes.

mere nostrum-venders, than once reject the means of cure when placed within your reach, and cheat yourselves out of your lives. We can only *offer* you the means of cure; you must decide for yourselves. And those physicians, or others, who speak disparagingly of this treatment, *because it is a secret remedy*, assume a responsibility which must rest heavily upon their consciences when they see their connections or nearest friends sinking into their graves, who otherwise might have remained among them.

When we first found this remedy, our attention was wholly occupied with the cure of pulmonary consumption; but it soon occurred to us that, from the very nature of the case, the medicine must have a much wider range of curative action; and our own observation, and that of others who have brought it to the test, proves that it possesses the most salutary virtues for the relief and cure of many diseases known by other names. SCROFULA, and all SCROFULOUS DISORDERS, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC PLEURISY, etc., are greatly under its control. It is a valuable remedy in the treatment of such Heart Diseases as depend upon any derangement or prostration of the general system. It completely cures DYSPEPSIA, in a reasonable length of time, when such patients follow the directions which go with the medicine. It almost always greatly relieves patients afflicted with CHRONIC RHEUMATISM in its various forms, and not unfrequently completely cures them. So far as our knowledge goes, *it never fails to cure* CHLOROSIS, a wasting and dangerous disease, which principally affects young females, and is characterized by depraved appetite and digestion, palpitations, languor, pale complexion, etc. It is a very effective remedy for many FEMALE COMPLAINTS, which depend upon irregular nervous action, and a low state of the vital powers. It seems to have a beneficial and happy effect upon persons afflicted with NERVOUS DEPRESSION and FRAGILITY. There is no remedy equal to it in building up a system that, under the influence of various diseases, hard-

ships, and exposures, has run down and lost its natural tone and vigor. MERCURIAL DISEASES, and many insidious and loathsome poisons that may have lurked within for years, and that frequently show themselves upon the surface of the body, are completely eradicated from the system, leaving it in a fresh, vigorous, and untainted condition, by a persevering use of this remedy. Also, various PALSIES seem to yield well under its use, and the growth of MALIGNANT TUMORS is sometimes arrested. There is another very happy result which was most distant from our thoughts when we found this remedy. Patients who have used it constantly for a few months, perhaps for other diseases, and were subject to FEVER and AGUE, have found, greatly to their satisfaction, that their paroxysms, though not always suddenly arrested, have gradually diminished in severity and disappeared altogether, leaving them, on recovery, perfectly free from such attacks. In this way, it would seem that a cure of the INTERMITTENT FEVER is brought about, without any of the objections urged against Quinine; and the remedy is now ordered for this purpose. Dr. A. A. Francis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., states that he has cured the Dropsy with this medicine, but what kind of dropsy we have not learned, nor have we tested the remedy ourselves in any such cases.

Dr. E. E. Pressly, who has prescribed our remedy to a number of patients with the most happy results, has just made the inquiry respecting its virtues as a *preventive* of pulmonary consumption; and in reply to all such inquiries, we can only state, at the present time, that we have used the remedy in a few cases for this express purpose, and the effects have been very marked and satisfactory. The patients have belonged to consumptive families, and their condition has very plainly indicated that the tubercular disease already existing in their systems was liable at any time to make its appearance in their lungs; but, so far as the time which has elapsed enables us to judge correctly, these patients have experienced such a change under this treatment as to place

them above the liability to pulmonary disease. At least, the improvement in their general condition has been so great that there is not now any apparent tendency to pulmonary consumption. Not one of them in which this medicine has been fairly tested as a preventive, now shows a constitutional predisposition to lapse into the disease. And is it not reasonable to suppose that any remedial agent which possesses the singular power of producing such a change in the general system as to arrest the further progress of tubercular disease in the lungs when well formed, would, if given in season, destroy the predisposition itself, and prevent the development of the disease in the pulmonary organ altogether? But we will say no more upon this point. The simple facts are submitted, so far as we have tested the remedy in such cases, and every one must act upon his own judgment.

As inquiries are frequently made concerning the efficacy of our remedy in the treatment of the ASTHMA, we will here remark, that we have prescribed it in a few such cases, and though it produced some relief in one patient, and a very little in another, its general results were not satisfactory. Our trial, however, was very limited and partial, not being sufficient to justify a definite conclusion. We have just received a letter from B. F. Bynum, of Sugar Hill, N. C., stating that he has ordered the remedy a few times for an asthmatic patient in his neighborhood, who is "rapidly recovering his health," and says he is "about as well as ever." It may, therefore, be worthy of further trial, and in due time we shall endeavor thoroughly to test its virtues, and learn its real value in the treatment of this distressing complaint. But this is far from being an easy task; such patients usually being extremely restless, and not inclined to persevere with any remedy, unless they experience immediate benefits, and no treatment, however judicious and efficient, can produce *much permanent good*, unless it be continued for a considerable time. Will others, who give the remedy a trial

in such cases, have the kindness to report to us the results? In the mean time, let the reader bear in mind, that we do not now recommend this remedy—from any knowledge of its effects derived from our own observation—for the cure of asthma. This disease, however, is not usually the consequence of any depravity of the general system, but is purely a local disease, consisting in a constriction of the bronchial ramifications, and the fault, no doubt, is in the nervous supply of the part affected. Though the results of the tubercular diathesis affect the same organ, two diseases cannot be more unlike than the asthma and pulmonary consumption.

SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS.—The temptation to those who have less honesty than avarice, we are fully aware, will be very great to forge our name to counterfeit articles of our new remedy; but it would be a desperate and dangerous undertaking; for when grounds of suspicion come to our knowledge, we shall spare no pains or expense in hunting up the guilty party, and handing him over to the tender mercies of the law. *We mean all we say.* What words—*Forger!* *Counterfeiter!* O man, have you no shame? no pity for suffering humanity? no regard for the present, nor fear for the future? Our *fac-simile*, seen at the end of this pamphlet, will always be found upon the boxes, and the directions which go with the medicine, and we have various private marks which cannot be counterfeited. If, therefore, any person has reason to suspect that the medicine is not genuine, let him send us the wrapper, or the label upon the box, or the directions, or any part of either of these that has printing upon it, and we can at once decide the question. As we continue to test our remedy for various diseases, we may, it is true, still make some changes in, or additions to, our directions, and the reading upon the labels and wrappers; but our *fac-similes* and *private marks* will always remain.

Let it be understood that we do not put this remedy into drug stores to be sold on commission; but druggists, as well

as others who deal in it, make cash purchases. Hence attempts not unfrequently will be made to persuade patients to use other medicines, and save the trouble of sending for this. But what is such trifling trouble, and, perhaps, a little extra expense, compared with the salutary and happy results which this remedy produces. The only question should be, Does this remedy effect cures? and patients should not allow themselves to be influenced against their own most vital interests by the mere talk or bombast of any one.

This remedy is not apt to disagree with patients of any description, when mixed and used according to our directions; its whole force seems to be spent in restoring the vital powers to their healthy normal condition. It has a peculiar, pungent taste, but is not disagreeable to patients, especially after getting a little used to it.

We furnish the remedy in the form of an impalpable powder, and as it should be known by some name, it is called PULMONARY POWDERS! but it is prepared for using in the form of a LIQUID MIXTURE. It is put up in boxes nearly three by four and a-half inches over, and one inch deep. Particular directions for mixing and using the medicine, also certain hygienic and dietetic directions suited to various conditions of patients, go with it.

Dispatches are made by mail and express to all parts of the country, the Canadas, etc., with perfect safety and in good condition, and such are the facilities of conveyance, and the promptness with which dispatches are made, that they reach their destination in a very short time. In this way we now supply a large amount of the demands abroad, and patients *know* they get the genuine article. Orders to send by any other public or private conveyance always receive prompt attention.

Small packages of one, two, or three boxes, can generally be sent cheaper by mail than express. But packages of one dozen boxes, or any greater number, or even one half-dozen boxes, can generally be sent to almost any part of the country at much less expense by express than by mail, and such packages are too bulky to go in the mail bags, unless they are divided into a number of smaller packages.

PRICES.—One box, \$3; three boxes, \$8; half dozen, \$14; one dozen at the rate of \$2 a box; half gross less 5 per cent.; one gross or any greater number less 10 per cent.

The postage to any part of the United States and Territories is 15 cents a box. We cannot pay the postage ourselves, for, considering the trouble and expense of getting the principal ingredient free from all impurities, the revenue tax, etc., our terms are certainly reasonable. We can do no more to place it within the reach of all classes. One box of the powder makes one quart of the Liquid Mixture, and lasts an adult patient some two or three weeks. For other information, see page 31.

All orders must be accompanied with the price of the medicine in drafts on Philadelphia or New York, post-office orders, or current bank bills; and when ordered to be sent by mail, the postage in stamps or money must also be inclosed.

For the satisfaction of those who might hesitate to make remittances by mail, it should be remembered that letters are not brought to our office by the hands of carriers, but we have a private box in the post-office, where they are all placed, and either ourself or one of the firm goes for them every day, or twice a day, and dispatches are made immediately. Write names and post-office addresses where the medicine is ordered to be sent, *in a plain hand*, and carefully seal and direct your letters, and there is no danger that mistakes or delays will occur. Always write the name of the State, as well as the name of the post-office; it is also a good practice to write the name of the county.

Since the publication of a former edition of this pamphlet, unforeseen changes in our social and business relations have induced us to locate in Philadelphia, where all orders for the medicine, *by mail or express*, must hereafter be sent, as we shall personally superintend all such correspondence. In New York the medicine can be had of our brother, Dr. Henry D. Grindle, No. 6 Amity Place, between Bleeker and Amity Streets. In Philadelphia our office is at No. 1336 Lombard Street, near Broad Street. The firm is known by the name of GRINDLE & Bros. All orders sent by express should be directed to our office, but all mailed orders should be directed to our post-office box, precisely as follows:

**DR. WESLEY GRINDLE,**  
**Box 999, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

*Wesley Grindle*

*Fac-simile.*